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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

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Intelligence

***B-1 UNIT INTELLIGENCE
PROCEDURES***

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This publication implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 14-2, *Intelligence Rules and Procedures*, and is consistent with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 14-202, Volume 1, *Intelligence Training*, AFI 14-202, Volume 2, *Intelligence Standardization/Evaluation Program*, and AFI 14-202, Volume 3, *General Intelligence Rules*. This publication establishes the minimum Air Force standards for training personnel performing intelligence duties in B-1 units. This publication applies to Regular Air Force (RegAF), Reserve and Air National Guard (ANG) intelligence personnel supporting B-1 operations. The National Guard Bureau will be considered functionally as a major command (MAJCOM) for the purposes of this publication. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS). This AFI may be supplemented, but all supplements must be coordinated with the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) prior to certification and approval. Refer recommended changes to the OPR using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*. Route AF Forms 847 through the appropriate functional chain of command. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a tier ("T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3") number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, for a description of the authorities associated with the tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the publication OPR

for non-tiered compliance items. In order for units to have time to prepare for compliance, this publication becomes effective 60 days after the publication date.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change revises AFI 14-2B-1, Volume 1, by changing the OPR as well as the lead command from Air Combat Command (ACC) to Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC) IAW the realignment of the B-1 from ACC to AFGSC, effective 1 October 2015. A margin bar (I) indicates newly revised material.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General.

1.1.1. Scope. This volume outlines the procedures applicable to B-1 intelligence operations. With the complementary references cited, this volume prescribes standard operational procedures to be used by all B-1 intelligence personnel. These operational procedures are the minimum and can be supplemented by additional unit-level written guidance. Unit-level written guidance may expand upon these basic procedures, but in no case will it be less restrictive.

1.1.2. DELETE

1.1.3. References. The primary references for B-1 intelligence operations are AFI 14-2B-1, Volume 1, *B-1 Unit Intelligence Training*; AFI 14-2B-1, Volume 2, *B-1 Unit Intelligence Evaluation Criteria*; Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-1.General Planning, *General Planning and Employment Considerations*; AFTTP 3-1.Threat Guide, *Threat Reference Guide and Countertactics Manual*; AFTTP 3-1.B-1B *Tactical Employment - B-1B*; AFTTP 3-3.B-1B *Combat Aircraft Fundamentals - B-1B* and this instruction.

1.2. **Waivers.** AFGSC/A2 will notify AF/A2DF of significant trends in waiver correspondence that may indicate the need to readdress existing policy and guidance.

Chapter 2

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

2.1. Introduction. The Senior Intelligence Officer (SIO) will provide commanders, their staffs, aircrew, and other customers the best available intelligence information and materials to enhance readiness, facilitate planning and execute assigned missions. The SIO will verify all procedures are IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 3, and this instruction. (T-2)

2.2. SIO Intelligence Responsibilities. The SIO is responsible for the planning and execution of B-1 intelligence functions during all phases of operations. The SIO will:

- 2.2.1. Ensure personnel are ready and functions are established to support the unit mission. (T-2)
- 2.2.2. Establish a visitation program to intelligence work centers and solicit feedback from squadron intelligence and operations, where applicable. (T-3)
- 2.2.3. Monitor peacetime unit activities and intelligence personnel schedules and provide required intelligence support for operations. (T-3)
- 2.2.4. Actively solicit feedback from wing/group and subordinate commanders to improve intelligence support processes. (T-3)

2.3. Written Guidance. The SIO will maintain written guidance in order to standardize performance and provide continuity on peacetime and contingency operations, procedures and responsibilities. (T-3)

- 2.3.1. Coordinate procedures with other base-level agencies, as appropriate. Procedures will be approved at the wing/group level when necessary. (T-3)
- 2.3.2. Review all written guidance annually and update when procedures change. (T-3)
- 2.3.3. Provide current written guidance for the following (T-3):
 - 2.3.3.1. General organization and responsibilities of the intelligence section.
 - 2.3.3.2. Intelligence personnel training program.
 - 2.3.3.3. Unit intelligence standardization/evaluation program.
 - 2.3.3.4. Intelligence integration in mission planning and mission planning procedures.
 - 2.3.3.5. Self-assessment procedures.
 - 2.3.3.6. Exercise development and conduct.
 - 2.3.3.7. Emergency protection and destruction of classified materials (include North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) documents, if applicable).
 - 2.3.3.8. Intelligence oversight program.
 - 2.3.3.9. External intelligence training.
 - 2.3.3.10. Aircrew and intelligence certification/verification program support.
 - 2.3.3.11. Force Protection Intelligence (FPI).

- 2.3.3.12. Situation displays.
- 2.3.3.13. Mobility preparation/procedures.
- 2.3.3.14. Briefing, debriefing and reporting.
- 2.3.3.15. Intelligence systems.
- 2.3.3.16. Compliance with the foreign disclosure program.
- 2.3.3.17. Ordering and maintaining geospatial information & services (GI&S) products.
- 2.3.3.18. Intelligence reference file procedures.
- 2.3.3.19. Intelligence B-1 familiarization program.
- 2.3.3.20. Emergency action procedures.
- 2.3.3.21. Request for information and production requirement procedures.
- 2.3.3.22. Target material development and maintenance.

2.4. Automated Intelligence Systems. Intelligence personnel must be trained and proficient on all available automated intelligence systems necessary to accomplish mission tasking. The SIO will:

- 2.4.1. Ensure the unit is equipped with all automated intelligence systems required to support operations. Be prepared to deploy all required systems during exercises and actual deployments. Develop an inventory to track systems in-garrison and while deployed. (T-2)
- 2.4.2. Coordinate and verify connectivity requirements for intelligence systems with the deployed base communications squadron or combat communications prior to deployment. (T-2)

2.5. Flying Squadron Intelligence Personnel Responsibilities. Intelligence personnel assigned to flying squadrons will:

- 2.5.1. Provide intelligence to the squadron during all phases of operations. This includes, but is not limited to threat analysis, threat training, mission planning, briefing support, debriefing, and reporting. (T-2)
- 2.5.2. Coordinate intelligence requirements and issues through the SIO and/or squadron chain of command as needed. (T-2)
- 2.5.3. Develop and maintain continuity books, checklists, or other written guidance for key functions. (T-3)
- 2.5.4. DELETE
- 2.5.5. Maintain intelligence documents, reference materials and intelligence reading library in the operational flying squadron. (T-3)
- 2.5.6. Attend and participate in the intelligence personnel training program. Conduct briefings/training as assigned by the intelligence personnel training program manager (IPTPM). (T-2)

Chapter 3

EXTERNAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

3.1. Introduction. There are two types of external intelligence training (EIT): Aircrew Intelligence Training (AIT) and Force Protection Intelligence Training (FPIT). AIT will be coordinated with the wing/group tactics flight or officer. FPIT will be coordinated with force protection (FP) organizations (e.g. Security Forces (SF), Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), etc.) as defined in AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection*. (T-2)

3.2. SIO responsibilities. The SIO will:

3.2.1. Establish an EIT program tailored to the unit's mission, weapons systems, projected wartime/Air Expeditionary Force tasking and base/deployment location(s). (T-2)

3.2.2. Appoint in writing an EIT program manager to oversee program execution. (T-3)

3.2.3. Assign only qualified trainers to conduct unsupervised EIT events. Specialized training requirements and evaluation criteria for EIT trainers are identified in AFI 14-2B-1, Volumes 1 and 2. (T-3)

3.2.4. Develop written guidance outlining procedures for conducting, documenting, testing, evaluating, monitoring and reporting EIT. List specific training objectives for each major area of intelligence training and the training method and resources used to satisfy each objective. (T-3)

3.2.5. Coordinate EIT written instructions with all applicable commanders. Written guidance will be coordinated with any agency that assists intelligence personnel in providing training, as well as, any agency for which intelligence training is provided on a regularly scheduled basis. (T-3)

3.2.6. Determine if other unit personnel require EIT and modify training requirements as appropriate. (T-3)

3.3. EIT Program Manager. The EIT program manager will:

3.3.1. Build an effective training program, including training plans, with input from operational squadrons, tactics representatives, aircrew flight equipment (AFE) personnel, SF personnel, AFOSI, and Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) specialists, as appropriate. (T-2)

3.3.1.1. Effective training methods will be used and can include, but are not limited to: briefings, demonstration-performance, formal and informal lectures, and academic training sessions.

3.3.1.2. Training resources can include, but are not limited to threat briefings, current intelligence briefings, theater orientation briefings, CDs/DVDs or web-based training materials, and weapons system videos.

3.3.2. Review training objectives for currency prior to the beginning of the training cycle. (T-3)

3.3.3. Actively solicit feedback to ensure training objectives are meeting training requirements. (T-3)

3.3.4. Conduct trend analysis following each training cycle; document lessons learned and apply those lessons during subsequent cycles. (T-3)

3.3.5. Provide a written evaluation of the wing/group EIT program to the appropriate commander(s) at the end of each training cycle. The written evaluation will include at a minimum: the percent or number of personnel trained; trend analysis (high miss questions, weak areas, etc.); and corrective actions taken. Incorporate feedback as applicable. (T-3)

3.4. Aircrew Intelligence Training. AIT is EIT provided to the units assigned and attached aircrew. The assigned Intelligence Weapons Instructor Course (IWIC) or Intelligence Sensor and Weapons Instructors Course (ISWIC) graduate will be directly responsible for the management of the AIT program. When an IWIC or ISWIC graduate is not assigned, the SIO will manage the AIT program.

3.4.1. Flying squadron intelligence personnel provide input to and execute the AIT program. (T-2) They will provide questions and answers specific to the squadron's mission for the unit Master Question File (MQF), administer AIT tests to aircrew at the end of each training cycle, and document AIT provided. Documentation of AIT will include the names of personnel receiving training, date training was accomplished, the topic taught, and the name of the trainer conducting the training. In addition, they will provide a written evaluation of the squadron's AIT program to the squadron commander and the EIT program manager (see Attachment 5). (T-3)

3.4.2. The AIT plan will be specifically tailored to meet unit/mission requirements. Each item in the AIT training plan will be taught at least once during the training cycle. The plan will ensure the objectives for each AIT category are evaluated with a test. All aircrew covered by the training plan will pass each test with a minimum score of 85% correctable to 100% via a review of the missed test items with a qualified trainer. (T-3)

3.4.3. Prorate training based on unit contingency operations tempo IAW AFI 11-2B-1B, Volume 1, *B-1 Operations Procedures*. Details of the prorating schedule must be outlined in the AIT Plan and/or other written instructions. (T-3)

3.4.4. Aircrew intelligence training categories include threat knowledge, visual recognition, personnel recovery, and collection and reporting. Additional categories can be added based on the unit's operational mission. (T-2)

3.4.4.1. Threat Knowledge Training. Develop specific threat knowledge training objectives tailored to the B-1, unit mission, local area, deployment base(s) and forward operating locations. Concentrate on threats in selected countries with the potential for direct unit involvement. The minimum standards for B-1 AIT threat briefings are in Attachment 3. The references listed in Chapter 1 of this instruction can be supplemented with other publications such as National Air and Space Intelligence Center products, Tactics Bulletins, Tactics Analysis Reports, Country Studies, etc. when developing threat knowledge training materials.

3.4.4.2. Visual Recognition (VR) Training. Develop specific VR training objectives tailored to the B-1, unit mission, base and forward operating locations. Include

enemy/adversary, friendly or neutral weapon systems that may be encountered in the operational environment, based on unit mission and operations plan/concept of operations plan (OPLAN/CONPLAN) tasking. Identify key differences between friendly weapons systems and threat weapon system look-alikes. Incorporate all aspects/angles, theater specific paint schemes, national markings and various configurations. Include examples of weapons employment to illustrate to aircrew how threats might appear when employed (muzzle flashes, smoke plumes, burst patterns, etc.). Training should teach aircrew how to describe threats they encounter to assist intelligence personnel in positive identification.

3.4.4.3. Personnel Recovery (PR) Operational Support Training. When assigned, a SERE specialist will conduct PR operational support training. The SERE specialist will coordinate PR operations support training requirements with intelligence and AFE personnel and document these requirements in a memorandum of agreement (MOA). Units without SERE personnel will coordinate an MOA with AFE and operations. This category will be omitted if intelligence personnel do not provide any PR operational support training to aircrew. If intelligence personnel do provide PR operational support training, address as a minimum: PR materials (Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) maintenance and review, evasion plan of action (EPA) preparation) and theater combat recovery procedures.

3.4.4.4. Collection and Reporting (C&R) Training. C&R training will focus on items necessary to enable aircrew to initiate aircrew-originated reports (e.g. In-flight Report (INFLTREP)) and familiarize them with the information requirements of the intelligence-generated Mission Report (MISREP) and other intelligence reports. A critical component of this training will be the unit's essential elements of information (EEI). Training will identify and describe theater-specific and peacetime reporting requirements.

3.5. Force Protection Intelligence Training. FPIT is EIT provided by the host unit intelligence function to the unit's SF and other FP support agencies (AFOSI, Civil Engineering, etc.). FPIT will be conducted IAW AFI 14-119 and supporting documents. When available, an Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) Level II Course graduate will be responsible for the management of the FPIT program. If the intelligence function is not part of the host unit, the tenant unit responsibilities in AFI 14-119 will be adhered to.

3.5.1. The FPIT plan will ensure FPIT is conducted IAW AFI 14-119 and will be specifically tailored to meet unit/mission FP requirements. Each item in the FPIT training plan will be taught IAW the FP customers objectives. (T-3)

3.5.2. All FPIT will be documented to include the names of personnel receiving training, date training was accomplished, the topic taught, and the name of the trainer conducting the training. In addition, provide a written evaluation of the FPIT program to the appropriate unit commander and the EIT program manager. (T-3)

3.5.3. FPIT categories include intelligence roles and responsibilities, Area of Responsibility (AOR) hotspots, hostile forces, ground threat, landmines and improvised explosive devices. Additional categories can be added based on the unit's operational mission. FPIT will meet standards found in Attachment 4. (T-3)

Chapter 4

PLANS, MOBILITY AND DEPLOYMENT

4.1. Plans. The SIO will provide intelligence support to the B-1 planning process IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 3. (T-2)

4.2. Mission Materials. The SIO will appoint in writing a Mission Materials Manager and alternate to coordinate GI&S requirements necessary to provide appropriate support to the unit mission in-garrison and while deployed; determine and maintain GI&S needed to support unit operations IAW AFI 14-205, *Geospatial Information and Services*; and develop and maintain mission materials (charts, graphics, etc.), as required. (T-3)

4.2.1. Coordinate unit imagery requirements with operational squadron weapons, tactics, and intelligence personnel and submit imagery requirements IAW the respective theater collection management procedures.

4.2.2. Provide appropriate targeting support to the unit missions.

4.3. Exercise Planning. The SIO will integrate intelligence functions into the unit exercise planning process IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 3. Develop and maintain intelligence annexes or portions of base exercise plans required by wing/group exercise planning. (T-3)

4.4. Mobility and Reception. The SIO will:

4.4.1. Act as the wing focal point for all intelligence Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) requirements in tasked unit type codes (UTC) and deployment orders. (T-3)

4.4.2. Develop and maintain written checklists and/or procedures to support the mobility, reception, and bed down of intelligence operations to include systems communications and appropriate secure working areas. Intelligence personnel will be trained on checklist instructions. (T-3)

4.4.3. Maintain mobility equipment and supplies to meet unit OPLAN/CONPLAN or other contingency requirements. Maintain a list of intelligence reference materials required for deployment. (T-3)

4.4.4. Provide briefing support to include initial situation, situation and deployment briefings. Briefings must incorporate the latest intelligence information tailored to the audience including appropriate FPI information. Attachment 2 of this instruction contains checklists detailing minimum briefing requirements. (T-2)

4.4.5. Ensure intelligence personnel and augmentees are provided with a changeover briefing at each shift change. (T-3)

4.5. Flying Squadron Intelligence Personnel Responsibilities.

4.5.1. Monitor unit tasking and advise SIO of significant changes to unit tasking for exercises, contingency plans and operations. (T-3)

4.5.2. Coordinate intelligence personnel, resources and equipment support for tasked UTCs and any deployment orders with squadron staff and SIO. (T-3)

4.5.3. Identify unfilled requirements and notify squadron staff and SIO. (T-3)

Chapter 5

EMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINMENT OPERATIONS

5.1. Operations. The SIO is responsible for intelligence functions in the employment and sustainment phases of operations. The SIO will:

- 5.1.1. Develop and maintain written checklists and/or procedures to support the employment and sustainment of intelligence operations. Intelligence personnel will be trained on checklist instructions. (T-3)
- 5.1.2. Provide briefing support to include situation briefings, mission briefings, and step briefings. Briefings must incorporate the latest intelligence information tailored to the audience including appropriate FPI information. Attachment 2 of this instruction contains checklists detailing minimum briefing requirements. (T-2)
- 5.1.3. Ensure intelligence personnel and augmentees are provided with a changeover briefing at each shift change. (T-3)
- 5.1.4. Utilize an events log to document events, questions, issues, briefing times, systems status, etc., to ensure positive communication among all personnel. Track incoming and outgoing information and reports. (T-3)
- 5.1.5. Rapidly analyze and disseminate significant and critical intelligence to appropriate work centers. (T-2)
- 5.1.6. Submit requests for information (RFI) IAW theater RFI procedures. (T-2)

5.2. Situation Displays. Develop quality control procedures to ensure standardization and accuracy of situation displays. Units will use Mil Standard 2525C, *Common Warfighting Symbolology*, and US Army Field Manual FM 1-02/US Marine Corps Reference Publication, FM 1-02/MCRP 5-12A, *Operational Terms and Graphics*, for developing order of battle (OB) symbolology as applicable to the unit mission. When no standard symbol exists for a unit, activity or installation, one should be improvised and its meaning defined in the legend. (T-3)

5.2.1. Unit situation displays will be standardized and include, as applicable to mission requirements: (T-3)

5.2.1.1. Major elements of friendly forces.

5.2.1.1.1. Fire support coordination measures such as troops in contact (TIC), forward edge of the battle area (FEBA), forward lines of own troops (FLOT), fire support coordination line (FSCL), restricted operating zones, combat air patrols (CAP), landing zones/drop zones, etc.

5.2.1.1.2. Area of operations.

5.2.1.1.3. No fire zone, free fire zone, and restricted fire zone as appropriate.

5.2.1.1.4. Applicable airspace control measures such as air refueling tracks, corridors, etc.

5.2.1.1.5. Location of friendly airfields.

- 5.2.1.1.6. Personnel recovery information as applicable (Designated Area for Recovery (DAR), search and recovery bullseye (SARDOT), etc.).
- 5.2.1.1.7. Special operations forces (SOF) locations.
- 5.2.1.1.8. Current day's objectives.
- 5.2.1.1.9. Downed aircrew locations.
- 5.2.1.2. Major elements of enemy forces.
 - 5.2.1.2.1. Location of enemy airfields and air order of battle.
 - 5.2.1.2.2. Integrated Air Defense System (IADS) elements.
 - 5.2.1.2.2.1. Defensive missile order of battle (DMOB) including threat rings for static (non-mobile) surface-to-air missiles (SAM).
 - 5.2.1.2.2.2. Electronic order of battle (EOB) including early warning and ground control intercept sites and visual observer locations.
 - 5.2.1.2.2.3. Air defense artillery/anti aircraft artillery (ADA/AAA).
 - 5.2.1.2.3. Surface to air firings (SAFIRE) and source(s) when known.
 - 5.2.1.2.4. Ground order of battle (GOB).
 - 5.2.1.2.5. Naval order of battle (NOB).
 - 5.2.1.2.6. Asymmetric events (e.g. directed energy weapons incidents, improvised explosive devices (IED), minefields as applicable) and any significant activity.
- 5.2.1.3. Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) contaminated areas.
- 5.2.1.4. Legend depicting all symbols and associated captions.
- 5.2.1.5. Classification and downgrading data.
- 5.2.1.6. Current as of date-time group (DTG).
- 5.2.2. Supplement and update the situation displays as intelligence becomes available. Develop and implement written procedures for purging outdated data. (T-3)

5.3. Mission Planning. Intelligence personnel will integrate with Weapons and Tactics to fulfill necessary intelligence requirements during mission planning. Participate in the mission planning cell (MPC) developing mission profiles, supplying materials and information to execute missions and satisfy tasking orders IAW local directives. (T-2)

- 5.3.1. Provide support to mission planning to include the following, as appropriate:

- 5.3.1.1. Extract and apply data from the appropriate tasking document (e.g. air tasking order (ATO), airspace control order (ACO), Special Instructions (SPINS), etc.) or other tasking that initiates the mission planning process.
- 5.3.1.2. Determine target descriptions and their significance.

5.3.1.3. Retrieve automated imagery using best available source and identify target/joint desired points of impact (JDPI). Obtain other materials necessary to support the mission as well as weapons employment.

5.3.1.4. Use automated systems and intelligence preparation of the operational environment techniques to analyze threats and terrain associated with the mission.

5.3.1.4.1. Provide expertise and analysis on threats and terrain around the target/employment area, and the best ingress/egress routes.

5.3.1.4.2. Analyze route and develop recommended initial points.

5.3.1.4.3. Highlight any friendly force locations in target areas

5.3.1.4.4. Identify target characteristics on available imagery.

5.3.1.4.5. Highlight JDPIs and potential for collateral damage in the area.

5.3.1.4.6. Determine how target will appear in targeting pod field of view (FOV).

5.3.1.4.7. Analyze sun angle or moon illumination as appropriate.

5.3.1.4.8. Consider tenets of Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) and the rules of engagement (ROE) applicable to the mission.

5.3.1.5. Develop a process to acquire and validate coordinates from appropriate agencies.

5.3.1.6. Assist with weaponeering solutions as appropriate and in consultation with the MPC.

5.3.1.7. Construct en route and target/employment area charts as applicable. Maintain finished mission materials.

5.3.1.8. Provide the MPC with PR procedures and information.

5.3.1.9. Provide the MPC initial situation briefing using checklist in Attachment 2. Modify this briefing as necessary and present at the Operations Group Commander's Feasibility/Capability meeting (FEASCAP). NOTE: FEASCAP will be presented by Intelligence Weapons Officer, lead intelligence representative in the MPC, the SIO, or designated representative.

5.3.1.10. Assist the MPC Chief in developing procedures to re-plan missions based on new threats, ATO changes and/or diverted missions.

5.3.1.11. Update preplanned missions to reflect the latest available intelligence information affecting the mission.

5.3.2. Intelligence personnel participating in mission planning must be qualified and current in mission planning training requirements to accomplish the duties successfully. (T-3)

5.4. Mission Support. Intelligence personnel will: (T-3)

5.4.1. Provide mission briefings and step briefings as appropriate. Mission briefings will be given to all tasked missions. Use a mission-tracking log and available systems to ensure all missions are briefed IAW local procedures.

5.4.2. Monitor threat update codes (TUCs) to determine if an event warrants immediate notification to aircrew and/or leadership.

5.4.3. Develop procedures to ensure aircrew report perishable, critical information of intelligence value with an INFLTREP.

5.5. Debriefing. Intelligence personnel will: (T-3)

5.5.1. Intelligence personnel will debrief all tasked missions IAW unit procedures and theater directives.

5.5.2. Use a mission-tracking log to ensure all missions/aircrew are debriefed and associated reports are recorded. Make provisions for diverted missions.

5.5.3. Debrief aircrew on perishable, critical information of intelligence value prior to all other debriefings. Disseminate critical debrief information rapidly.

5.5.4. Prepare for debriefings:

5.5.4.1. Prepare appropriate sections of the debrief form/checklist (mission number, call sign, etc.) prior to mission return to base (RTB).

5.5.4.2. Have appropriate maps and imagery on hand.

5.5.4.3. Be familiar with mission tasking.

5.5.4.4. Have list of EEIs available.

5.6. Reporting. Intelligence personnel will: (T-2)

5.6.1. Develop procedures for intelligence report composition, quality control and dissemination IAW OPLAN/CONPLAN and/or theater guidance. In the event there is no OPLAN/CONPLAN or theater guidance, use standard US Message Text Format (USMTF) for all reports.

5.6.2. All INFLTREP and other voice reports will be followed up with a written report.

5.6.3. Submit MISREPs, intelligence reports (INTREP), intelligence summaries (INTSUM), and any other required reports IAW applicable directives. Include an initial level of tactical analysis in the narrative portion.

5.6.4. Quality control all reports prior to submission. Check that all required fields are completed and significant events are fully explained in the amplification sections.

5.7. Intelligence Support to PR.

5.7.1. Intelligence personnel will understand PR Operational Support considerations for unit operations. When a SERE specialist is assigned, coordinate intelligence support to PR responsibilities and document delineation of duties in a MOA. When a SERE specialist is not assigned, coordinate an MOA with AFE personnel. (T-3)

5.7.1.1. PR Materials. Coordinate with SERE and AFE personnel to ensure intelligence related PR kit materials are available. Track accountability of PR materials for which intelligence is responsible. Provide simulated intelligence related PR kit materials for exercises. (T-3)

5.7.1.2. Intelligence personnel will provide threat analysis to assist pilots in preparing an EPA for their missions. (T-2)

5.7.2. Refer to Joint Pub 3-50, *Personnel Recovery*, AFI 16-1301, *Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape Program*, and the *Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS) Isolated Personnel Report/Evasion Plan of Action (ISOPREP/EPA) Users Manual* for additional information.

LARRY D. JAMES, Lieutenant General, USAF
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Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

NOTE: The user of this instruction is responsible for verifying the currency of the cited documents.

References

AFPD 14-2, Intelligence Rules and Procedures, 29 November 2007

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAA—Anti-Aircraft Artillery

ACC—Air Combat Command

ACO—Airspace Control Order

ADA—Air Defense Artillery

AF—Air Force

AFE—Aircrew Flight Equipment

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigations

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code

AFTTP—Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

AIT—Aircrew Intelligence Training

ANG—Air National Guard

AOR—Area of Responsibility

AT/FP—Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection

ATO—Air Tasking Order

BMC—Basic Mission Capable

BSD—Battle Staff Directive

C&R—Collection and Reporting

CAO—Current As Of (Time)

CAP—Combat Air Patrol

CASSUM—Close Air Support Summary

CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives

CMR—Combat Mission Ready

COA—Course of Action

COMSEC—Communications Security

CONPLAN—Contingency Plan

DAR—Designated Area for Recovery

DAS—Defensive Avionics Suite

DMOB—Defensive Missile Order of Battle

DTG—Date/Time Group
EEI—Essential Elements of Information
EIT—External Intelligence Training
EOB—Electronic Order of Battle
EO—Electro-Optic
EPA—Evasion Plan of Action
FEASCAP—Feasibility/Capability
FEBA—Forward Edge of the Battle Area
FLOT—Forward Line of Own Troops
FOV—Field of View
FPCON—Force Protection Condition
FP—Force Protection
FPI—Force Protection Intelligence
FPIT—Force Protection Intelligence Training
FSCL—Fire Support Coordination Line
GCI—Ground Control Intercept
GI&S—Geospatial Information and Services
GOB—Ground Order of Battle
IADS—Integrated Air Defense System
IAW—In Accordance With
IED—Improvised Explosive Device
INFLTREP—In-flight Report
INTREP—Intelligence Report
INTSUM—Intelligence Summary
IPTPM—Intelligence Personnel Training Program Manager
IR—Infrared
IRMM—Intelligence Reference Materials Manager
ISOPREP—Isolated Personnel Report
ISWIC—Intelligence Sensor and Weapons Instructor Course
IWIC—Intelligence Weapons Instructor Course
JDPI—Joint Desired Point of Impact
JPRC—Joint Personnel Recovery Center

LOAC—Law of Armed Conflict

LOC—Lines of Communication

MAJCOM—Major Command

MANPADS—Man-Portable Air Defense System

MAR—Minimum Abort Range

MISREP—Mission Report

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement

MPC—Mission Planning Cell

MQF—Master Question File

NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NOB—Naval Order of Battle

NTISR—Non-Traditional Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance

NVG—Night Vision Goggles

OB—Order of Battle

OPLAN—Operations Plan

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OPSEC—Operations Security

PRCC—Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell

PRMS—Personnel Recovery Mission Software

PR—Personnel Recovery

RCIED—Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Device

RFI—Request for Intelligence

ROE—Rules of Engagement

RTB—Return to Base

SAFIRE—Surface-to-Air Fire

SAM—Surface-to-Air Missile

SARDOT—Search and Rescue Point

SARIR—Search and Rescue Incident Report

SARNEG—Search and Rescue Numerical Encryption Grid

SERE—Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape

SF—Security Forces

SII—Statement of Intelligence Interest

SIO—Senior Intelligence Officer

SOF—Special Operations Forces

SPINS—Special Instructions

T-2—Tier 2

T-3—Tier 3

TIC—Troops in Contact

TOT—Time-over-Target

TUC—Threat Update Code

USMTF—US Message Text Format

UTC—Unit Type Code

VBIED—Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device

VISOB—Visual Observer

VR—Visual Recognition

WATCHCON—Watch Condition

WOC—Wing Operations Center

Terms

ATO/ACO/SPINS Breakout—Identifying and breaking out the elements of the air tasking order, airspace control order and special instructions.

Changeover Briefing—A briefing to provide incoming personnel a synopsis of events and issues to prepare them for their shift. Include issues needing immediate attention, pending tasks, personnel and equipment problems, work center status and briefing times.

Debriefing—The process to convert mission information into intelligence for dissemination to affected parties. The intelligence specialist will extract relevant mission intelligence from aircrew, ask amplifying questions relevant to the mission, identify time-sensitive information and disseminate appropriately and expeditiously.

Deployment Briefing—A briefing to provide intelligence information to aircrew, key staff, and deploying personnel prior to deployment. Intelligence information is tailored to the unit's specific mission, roles and combat profiles IAW the unit OPLAN/OPORD tasking. It includes a synopsis of the military and political situation generating the deployment, enemy activity and force disposition (air, ground and naval, as applicable) in the AOR and along deployment route, enemy tactics and employment strategies, potential and or anticipated enemy reactions to the deployment, possible en-route hazards to flight, bailout or alternate landing issues (for hostile, friendly and neutral areas), known threats (terrorist or regular military forces) in vicinity of bed down location, reporting instructions and EEI and additional items as dictated by the local situation.

External Intelligence Training (EIT)—Intelligence training given by intelligence personnel to aircrew or other non-intelligence AFSC personnel.

External Intelligence Training (EIT) Trainer—Current and qualified (CMR or BMC) intelligence personnel who have completed the EIT specialized training and maintain currency as an EIT trainer. Only qualified and current trainers may conduct unsupervised intelligence training for aircrew or other non-intelligence Air Force Specialty Code personnel.

Initial Situation Briefing—The briefing conducted at the outset of a crisis that outlines the initial situation to the commander and staff. It includes the current situation, including major events leading to the crisis, any national decisions, enemy force disposition, current situation at deployment location, local area situation (e.g., terrorist activity, subversion threats, etc.), anticipated enemy reactions, possible en-route flight hazards for previously scheduled and transient flights.

Intelligence Personnel Training Program Manager—The IPTPM is appointed by the SIO to oversee the execution of the Intelligence Personnel Training Program.

Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment—An analytical methodology employed to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, and terrain for all types of operations. Intelligence preparation of the operational environment builds and extensive data base for each potential area in which a unit may be required to operate. The database is then analyzed in detail to determine the impact of the enemy, environment, and terrain on operations and presents it in graphic form. Intelligence preparation of the operational environment is a continuing process.

Intelligence Reports—Reports generated by intelligence personnel to provide information to higher headquarters (e.g., MISREPs and Intelligence Reports).

Internal Training Program—The internal intelligence training program is a unit-developed and maintained program. It is intended to facilitate all personnel in maintaining their qualifications and currencies. This volume provides a basic starting point for B-1 intelligence units and may be modified by the SIO based on the unit's requirements.

Mission Briefing—A briefing to provide unit operators with the latest intelligence affecting the mission. Accurate and timely intelligence information should be provided on the general situation since the last briefing, mission information, general situation in the CAP/objective area, en route and mission area threats (SAMs/ADA/AAA/air/naval/laser and spectral interference threats/etc.), and other factors essential to mission success.

Mission Package Construction—The mission package provides the operator with the intelligence materials necessary to accomplish the mission. The mission package includes route maps, threat information and other local mission package requirements.

Mission Planning—The planning accomplished by intelligence personnel to support the operational mission. Mission planning provides operators with the intelligence materials necessary to accomplish the mission and may include route maps, imagery, and other local mission folder requirements. Aircrew should receive the latest intelligence and most accurate information available on routes, CAP area, targets of strikers being supported, threats, evasion and recovery and other factors essential to planning the mission.

Mission Planning Cell Initial Situation Briefing—The MPC initial situation briefing is the feasibility briefing that provides mission planners with the latest intelligence and most accurate

information available on the mission areas, striker targets, threats, evasion and recovery and other factors essential to planning the mission.

Mission Tracking—Maintaining situational awareness of ongoing missions by monitoring mission execution and communicating with other mission related agencies and coordination centers.

Personnel Recovery—The aggregation of military, civil, and political efforts to obtain the release or recovery of personnel from uncertain or hostile environments and denied areas whether they are captured, missing, or isolated.

Senior Intelligence Officer—The SIO is the highest-ranking Air Force officer holding the 14N3 or 14N4 AFSC or Series 0132 Civilian serving in an Air Force intelligence position. The SIO's authority extends to all directly subordinate units. Installations with intelligence activities in different chains of command will have separate SIOs. In this capacity, the SIO provides senior guidance on all policy development, interpretations, and applications

Situation Briefing—The briefing which provides the latest intelligence to assist commanders, staff and aircrew in their decision making. It incorporates significant military and or political events, enemy force disposition (ground, air and air defense, naval, as applicable), indications of impending enemy attack, enemy tactics and or employment strategies, potential course of enemy action, local area situation (terrorism, sabotage, subversion threats, etc.).

Step Briefing—A briefing given to aircrew immediately prior to departure for tasked mission. The step briefing provides the aircrew with last minute intelligence affecting their mission and highlights changes in the intelligence situation since the mission briefing.

Tier 2 (T-2)—Non-compliance has the potential to create moderate risk of mission or program degradation or failure, injury, legal jeopardy or unacceptable fraud, waste or abuse. Waivers may be granted at the MAJCOM/CC level, but may not be delegated lower than MAJCOM Director.

Tier 3 (T-3)—Non-compliance has a relatively remote potential to create risk of mission or program degradation or failure, injury, legal jeopardy or unacceptable fraud, waste or abuse. Waivers may be granted at the Wing/DRU/FOA CC level.

Attachment 2

CHECKLISTS

A2.1. Units may tailor checklists to meet mission requirements as long as the following minimum standards are met.

Table A2.1. Initial Situation Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Initial Situation Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of an initial situation briefing is to provide the commander and key staff with intelligence pertaining to the current crisis, and the events that have led to it. The briefing will usually be presented following recall or alert notification.			
1.	Secure the room (personal electronic devices stored)			
2.	Security classification			
3.	Information “Current as of” time			
4.	Major events leading to the crisis			
5.	Any national-level decisions			
6.	Enemy force dispositions (air, air defense, naval, ground, etc.), as applicable			
7.	Possible enemy courses of action (COA)			
8.	Local area situation (e.g., terrorist activity, subversion threats, base perimeter probes, SoF, etc.) in the absence of AFOSI and Security Forces representatives			
9.	Security classification reminder			

Table A2.2. Situation Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Situation Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	Depending on the audience, the purpose of a situation briefing is to provide the commander and key staff and aircrew with the latest intelligence to assist in decision-making.			
1.	Secure the room (personal electronic devices stored)			

2. Security classification and current as of time			
3. Significant geographic or political developments			
4. Significant military developments			
5. Current enemy force disposition (air, air defense, ground, naval, etc), as applicable			
6. Observed enemy tactics or employment strategies			
6.1. ISR collections and coverage			
6.2. Results of aircrew debriefings, if appropriate			
7. Indications of impending enemy attack			
8. Potential enemy courses of action			
9. Local area situation (terrorism, sabotage, subversion threats, insurgency, SoF, etc.), in the absence of AFOSI and Security Forces representatives			
10. Security classification reminder			

Table A2.3. Deployment Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Deployment Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of the deployment briefing is to provide intelligence information to aircrew, key staff, and deploying personnel prior to deployment. Tailor intelligence information to the audience, unit's specific mission, roles and combat profiles IAW the unit OPLAN/OPORD tasking.			
1.	Secure room (personal electronic devices stored)			
2.	Security classification and current as of time			
3.	Summary of political/military situation generating the deployment			
4.	Overview of enemy force disposition and activity, as applicable			
5.	Anticipated enemy reaction to deployment. Tactics/employment strategies			
6.	Potential en route threats (enemy, third-party nation)			

7. Threat situation at deployed location, in the absence of AFOSI or Security Forces representatives 7.1. Force Protection Condition (FPCON) 7.2. Potential reactions to deployment (enemy, local populace, terrorist, third party, etc) 8. Personnel Recovery Issues 8.1. Bailout or alternate landing issues 8.2. Airman Geneva Convention status 8.3. Storage or emergency destruction of classified 8.4. Evasion Plan of Action (EPA) 8.5. Theater Recovery, to include available assets 8.6. Sanitization Reminder 8.7. ISOPREP Review 8. Reporting instructions and essential elements of information (EEIs) 9. Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) reminders as applicable 10. OPSEC/COMSEC reminder 11. Security classification reminder			
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Table A2.4. Intelligence Integration in the MPC.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Intelligence Integration in the MPC		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of the MPC initial (feasibility) situation briefing is to provide the MPC with a review of the ATO tasked mission(s) to include overall battle situation, threats, target considerations and to coordinate mission planning efforts in preparation of those missions.			
1.	Secure the room (personal electronic devices stored)			
2.	Security classification and current as of time			
3.	Review enemy/friendly military situation or tactical problem/scenario			
4.	Brief the ATO/ACO/SPINS			
5.	Target (significance, location, JDPIs, time-over-target (TOT), collateral damage considerations, dump target, killboxes, non-traditional ISR (NTISR) considerations, etc.)			
5.1.	Cross check fixed target with No Strike List			

5.2. Acquisition 5.3. Imagery 6. Fraggged weapons (fuzing, feasibility vs. target, alternate munition options, restrictions) 7. Support asset types, callsigns, capabilities, recommended employment locations 8. Threats during marshal, ingress, in target area, and on egress (IADS, Air, SAM, ADA/AAA, tactics, terrain, weather) 9. Describe mission materials and products required for each mission package 10. Security classification reminder NOTE* Use this briefing format for the FEASCAP meeting as well – alter focus to big-picture gameplan, issues, requirements, and show-stoppers requiring OG/CC attention. Disregard line 9 for FEASCAP meetings.			
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Table A2.5. Changeover Briefing.

		PAGE 1 OF 1		
INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST				
Changeover Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of a changeover briefing is to provide incoming personnel a summary of events and issues to prepare them for their shift. Include issues needing immediate attention, pending tasks, personnel and equipment problems, work center status and briefing times.			
1.	Security classification and current as of time (CAO)			
2.	Most current situation briefing			
3.	Review immediate tasks			
3.1.	Briefings			
3.2.	Debriefings			
3.3.	Reports			
3.4.	Plotting			

3.5. Pending tasks/questions			
4. Personnel status			
5. Work center status (Battle Staff, Wing Operations Center (WOC), MPC, Squadrons, etc)			
6. Equipment and network status			
7. Review significant events/threat advisory log			
8. Review incoming/outgoing message traffic			
9. Review upcoming schedules			
9.1. Battle Staff			
9.2. Flying			
9.3. MPC			
9.4. WOC/Squadron Briefings			
10. Review RFI/Production requirement status			
11. Review changes to Battle Staff Directives (BSD), SPINS, Watch Condition (WATCHCON), FPCON, etc.			
12. Address procedural changes			
13. Status and location of vehicles and keys			
14. Review emergency procedures			
14.1. Location of items for evacuation			
14.2. Location of alternate sites			
14.3. Current CBRNE codes and duress words			
15. Combination/cipher changes			
16. Security classification reminder			

A2.6. Mission Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Mission Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of a mission briefing is to provide the aircrew with the latest intelligence affecting the mission. Accurate and timely intelligence information should be provided on targets, mission areas, en-route threats, personnel recovery, and any other factors essential to mission success.			

1. Security classification 2. "Current as of" time 3. General battle situation (significant engagement and developments) 3.1. Significant geo-political development with impact on operations 3.2. Significant changes in air/ground/naval force disposition/OB 3.3. New weapons or observed tactics 4. Mission objective 5. Target information 5.1. Name and location 5.2. Description 5.3. Significance; LOAC considerations, if any 5.4. Elements to be attacked 5.5. JDPIs 5.6. Best available imagery 5.7. General situation in target area 6. Current and 12 hour projection of fire support coordination lines (FEBA, FLOT, FSCL) 7. Enemy force disposition 8. En-route threats (ingress, target area, egress) 8.1. Friendly IADS (control status, location, types) 8.2. Enemy IADS (C3/connectivity, radars, point of first detection, FalconView/IMOM, product w/route overlay, passive detection capabilities) 8.3. Air Threat (CAP/alert bases (B/E location & approx time to intx), RW indications, AAM range & blue numbers IAW base & minimum abort range (MAR), countertactics, known tactics (from MISREPs)) 8.4. Factor SAM/ADA/AAA Threat (locations/concentrations (B/E location & doctrinal time from launch to intercept, RW indications, effective ranges, countertactics, known modifications & tactics (from MISREPs)) 9. Local area situation. Potential SOF or terrorist threats (snipers, mortars, man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), etc.) 10. Personnel recovery issues 10.1. DARs 10.2. Theater recovery and authentication procedures 10.2.1. Search and Rescue (SAR) word, letter, and number			
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10.2.2. SARNEG			
10.2.3. Duress word			
10.3. Emergency destruction of classified			
10.4. Geneva Conventions Card and status			
11. Essential Elements of Information			
12. Threat update codes			
13. Inflight reporting requirements			
14. Debriefing requirements and location			
15. Security classification reminder			
16. Provide ISOPREP and EPA for review.			
17. Provide a PR kit with a Blood Chit, evasion chart, and pointy-talkie as a minimum. Other items as required by theater directives.			
18. Remind aircrew to sanitize uniform			

A2.7. Step Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Step Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of a step briefing is to provide aircrew with last minute intelligence affecting their mission.			
1.	Security classification and “current as of” time			
2.	Commander's intent, if known			
3.	Target changes, LOAC considerations, as appropriate			
4.	New or relocated threats (air, air defense, electronic, ground, naval, SOF, etc.)			
4.1.	Surface to air fires (SAFIRES)			
4.2.	RW indications			
5.	New tactics			
6.	Personnel recovery issues			
7.	Latest threat update code (TUC)			

8. Any other issues impacting mission effectiveness			
9. Security classification reminder			

A2.8. Mission Debriefing and Reporting.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES		
Mission Debriefing and Reporting		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	Convert mission information into intelligence for dissemination to affected parties. Extract relevant mission intelligence from aircrew. Ask amplifying questions relevant to the mission. Identify time-sensitive information and disseminate appropriately and expediently.			
1.	Debrief Preparation			
1.1.	Maps/charts			
1.2.	Target imagery			
1.3.	Debrief worksheet			
2.	Time critical intelligence			
3.	Air to air engagements			
3.1.	Initial picture (AWACS, GCI, radar, visual)			
3.2.	Identification			
3.3.	Time, distance			
3.4.	DAS symbol			
3.5.	B-1 position, altitude, speed			
3.6.	Bandit type aircraft, position, altitude, speed, range			
3.7.	Enemy tactics/maneuvers			
3.8.	Countermeasures results			
4.	Surface to Air Engagements			
4.1.	Indications			
4.1.1.	DAS			
4.1.2.	Identification (visual, electronic)			
4.2.	Time, location			
4.3.	B-1 altitude			
4.4.	Tactics			
4.4.1.	Intensity (ADA/AAA)			
4.4.2.	# launched			
4.6.	Countertactics/countermeasures results			
5.	Targets			
5.1.	TOT/release/impact time			
5.2.	Weapons employment/delivery			
5.3.	Initial observed bomb hit assessment			

5.4. Changes in target area (for mission brief)			
5.5. Threat			
6. Spectrum Interference			
6.1. Time, location, duration			
6.2. Affected system (radar, comm, navigation)			
6.3. Jamming type (chaff, noise, deception)			
6.4. Effectiveness			
6.5. Countermeasures			
7. Friendly losses			
7.1. Call sign			
7.2. Time, location			
7.3. Chute (yes/no)			
7.4. Beacon (yes/no)			
8. Convert debriefing to MISREP/CASSUM			
8.1. Ensure comprehensive content			
8.2. Ensure readability			
9. Verify correct security classification			
10. Disseminate within time requirements			

A2.9. Downed Aircrew Checklist.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGE		
Downed Aircrew Checklist		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of the downed aircrew checklist is to provide the Personnel Recovery Coordination Cell (PRCC)/Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) the required ISOPREP and EPA information to assist in the safe return of the downed aircrew.			
1.	Obtain aircrew ISOPREP and EPA. Ensure PRC-112 codes (6 digit number) and blood chit number are written in block 24 on the aircrew's ISOPREP along with any other SPINS requirement.			
2.	E-mail digital ISOPREP to JPRC (as applicable) if able			
3.	Notify the in-theater JPRC (as applicable) using secure communications			
4.	Transmit securely both sides of ISOPREP and EPA			
5.	After transmission is complete, establish secure voice and verify all parts of the ISOPREP and EPA were received. If not, pass			

<p>information verbally.</p> <p>6. Attempt to obtain the following information by monitoring JPRC chat and traffic:</p> <p>6.1. Exact location of downed aircraft</p> <p>6.2. Bearing and distance from SARDOT</p> <p>6.3. Magnetic or true?</p> <p>6.4 Time aircraft was downed</p> <p>6.5. Are the aircrew alive?</p> <p>6.6. Physical condition of aircrew</p> <p>6.7. Had aircrew established radio contact?</p> <p>6.8. With whom?</p> <p>6.9. What frequency?</p> <p>6.10. Was authentication used?</p> <p>6.11. Under surveillance?</p> <p>6.12. Assets tasked to support the rescue effort?</p> <p>6.13. What are the threats in the aircrew's vicinity?</p> <p>6.14. What are the weather conditions?</p> <p>6.15. POC and number for CSAR?</p> <p>7. Immediately relay information to senior leadership, Wing Intelligence, MPC, and other appropriate personnel</p> <p>8. Remain available to answer any questions for the JPRC</p> <p>9. Debrief aircrew arriving from mission when aircraft was downed.</p> <p>10. Complete and transmit Search and Rescue Incident Report (SARIR) to appropriate agencies (JPRC)</p> <p>11. File follow up report on status of aircrew after rescue mission is attempted.</p>			
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A2.2. Laser Incidents Reporting Checklist. Reference applicable theater reporting checklists for laser events to avoid conflicting reporting policies.

A2.3. Spectrum Interference Resolution Checklist. Reference applicable theater reporting checklists for joint spectrum interference resolution events to avoid conflicting reporting policies.

Attachment 3

THREAT TRAINING STANDARDS

A3.1. Minimum Requirements. The SIO will ensure AIT threat briefings adhere to, but are not limited to the following minimum requirements. Briefings will be tailored as applicable to unit, OPLAN/CONPLAN taskings, mission specific requirements, and AFI 11-2 series instructions. (T-3)

A3.1.1. Fighter Aircraft

A3.1.1.1. Visual Recognition (from the applicable perspective)

A3.1.1.2. Countries of employment

A3.1.1.3. Role and Mission

A3.1.1.4. Variants

A3.1.1.5. Avionics

A3.1.1.5.1. Air Intercept Radar

A3.1.1.5.2. Fire Control System(s)

A3.1.1.5.3. Radar Warning Receiver

A3.1.1.5.4. Electronic Attack/Electronic Protection Features

A3.1.1.5.5. Chaff/Flares

A3.1.1.6. Armament, A/A Missiles and Guns

A3.1.1.7. Maneuverability (compare to similar enemy aircraft)

A3.1.1.8. Primary Threat Country

A3.1.1.8.1. Location

A3.1.1.8.2. Training

A3.1.1.8.3. Tactics

A3.1.1.8.4. Modifications

A3.1.1.9. Threat Warning Indications and Audio

A3.1.1.10. Countertactics/Counterprocedures

A3.1.1.10.1. Jamming program, technique, effectiveness

A3.1.1.10.2. Chaff/Flares

A3.1.1.10.3. Maneuvers

A3.1.2. Air-to-Air Missiles

A3.1.2.1. Cueing System(s)

A3.1.2.2. Guidance

A3.1.2.3. Off-Boresight Capability

A3.1.2.4. Electronic Protection Features or Infrared Counter Countermeasures (IRCCM)

A3.1.2.5. Employment Ranges

A3.1.2.6. Maneuverability

A3.1.2.7. Fusing

A3.1.2.8. Lethal Radius

A3.1.2.9. Primary Threat Country

A3.1.2.9.1. Training

A3.1.2.9.2. Tactics

A3.1.2.9.3. Modifications

A3.1.2.10. Threat Warning Indications and Audio

A3.1.2.11. Countertactics/Counterprocedures

A3.1.2.11.1. Jamming program, technique, effectiveness

A3.1.2.11.2. Chaff/Flares

A3.1.2.11.3. Maneuvers

A3.1.3. Surface-to-Air Missiles

A3.1.3.1. Countries of Employment

A3.1.3.2. Role and Mission

A3.1.3.3. Associated Radars

A3.1.3.4. Fire Control System(s)

A3.1.3.5. Electronic Protection Features

A3.1.3.6. Employment Ranges/Altitudes

A3.1.3.7. Missile Capabilities

A3.1.3.8. Guidance and Profile

A3.1.3.9. Visual Cues

A3.1.3.10. Primary Threat Country

A3.1.3.10.1. Location

A3.1.3.10.2. Training

A3.1.3.10.3. Tactics

A3.1.3.10.4. Modifications

A3.1.3.11. Threat Warning Indications and Audio

A3.1.3.12. Countertactics/Counterprocedures

A3.1.3.12.1. Jamming program, technique, effectiveness

- A3.1.3.12.2. Chaff/Flares
 - A3.1.3.12.3. Maneuvers
- A3.1.4. Air Defense Artillery/Anti-aircraft Artillery
 - A3.1.4.1. Countries of Employment
 - A3.1.4.2. Role and Mission
 - A3.1.4.3. Associated Radars
 - A3.1.4.4. Fire Control System(s)
 - A3.1.4.5. Electronic Protection Features
 - A3.1.4.6. Employment Ranges/Altitudes
 - A3.1.4.7. Visual Cues
 - A3.1.4.8. Primary Threat Country
 - A3.1.4.8.1. Location
 - A3.1.4.8.2. Training
 - A3.1.4.8.3. Tactics
 - A3.1.4.8.4. Modifications
 - A3.1.4.9. Threat Warning Indications and Audio
 - A3.1.4.10. Countertactics/Counterprocedures
 - A3.1.4.10.1. Jamming program, technique, effectiveness
 - A3.1.4.10.2. Chaff/Flares
 - A3.1.4.10.3. Maneuvers
- A3.1.5. Electronic Warfare
 - A3.1.5.1. Jammers
 - A3.1.5.1.1. Identify the types of jammers
 - A3.1.5.1.2. Jammer employment
 - A3.1.5.1.3. Expected Location(s) (ground- and airborne-based)
 - A3.1.5.1.4. Jamming Technique(s)
 - A3.1.5.1.5. Jamming Effectiveness
 - A3.1.5.1.6. Indications of Jamming
 - A3.1.5.1.7. Countermeasures minimize effects
 - A3.1.5.2. Passive Detection
 - A3.1.5.2.1. Location
 - A3.1.5.2.2. Employment

A3.1.5.2.3. Identify which system the detectors track

A3.1.5.2.4. Countermeasures to minimize detection

A3.1.6. Directed Energy Weapons

A3.1.6.1. Deployment/employment

A3.1.6.1.1. Expected location(s) (ground and/or airborne-based)

A3.1.6.1.2. Assessed battlefield location (i.e., FEBA, lines of communication (LOC), high value sites, etc.)

A3.1.6.1.3. Mobility capabilities (quick setup/move)

A3.1.6.1.4. Employment (man portable, vehicle, fixed, site/battery configuration)

A3.1.6.1.5. Associated equipment (fire control system or radar, search and track systems)

A3.1.6.1.6. IADs integration (early warning/acquisition co-located, off system cueing, visual observers (VISOB))

A3.1.6.2. Anti-personnel, Non-weapon Lasers

A3.1.6.2.1. Capabilities (i.e., tactical/effective ranges/altitudes, green vs. red)

A3.1.6.2.2. Tactics and effects (harassment, dazzle, temporary flash blinding, retinal damage)

A3.1.6.2.3. Countertactics and countermeasures (pre-emptive/reactive)

A3.1.6.3. Anti-electro-optic (EO)/infrared (IR) Sensor Lasers

A3.1.6.3.1. Capabilities (i.e., tactical/effective ranges/altitudes, green vs. red)

A3.1.6.3.2. Tactics and effects (deny, degrade, destroy)

A3.1.6.3.3. Countertactics and countermeasures (pre-emptive/reactive)

A3.1.6.4. Radio Frequency (RF) Weapons

A3.1.6.4.1. Capabilities (i.e., tactical/effective ranges/altitudes)

A3.1.6.4.2. Tactics and effects (equipment disruption and destruction)

A3.1.6.4.3. Countertactics and countermeasures (pre-emptive/reactive)

Attachment 4

FORCE PROTECTION INTELLIGENCE TRAINING STANDARDS

A4.1. Force Protection Intelligence Training. Intelligence training for SF and other FP support agencies must be focused on two primary educational goals: (1) roles, missions and responsibilities of intelligence; (2) threat identification and capabilities.

A4.2. Minimum Requirements. The following requirements for FPIT provide a baseline of important items that will be tailored for each unit's specific mission, as required. FPIT should be provided to SF and other support agencies to meet AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection* requirements. Units can add items to this list.

A4.3. Intelligence's Role and Responsibilities.

A4.3.1. Intel's role in Force Protection

A4.3.1.1. Threat Working Group

A4.3.1.2. Base-level Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection

A4.3.1.3. Integrated Base Defense

A4.3.2. Intelligence Resources (classified and open source)

A4.3.3. Briefings

A4.3.4. Elements of Essential Information

A4.3.5. Debriefing

A4.3.6. Reports

A4.3.7. Intelligence Oversight

A4.3.8. Terrorism Threat Levels

A4.4. Hot Spots. Selected countries or regions with the potential for direct unit involvement.

A4.4.1. Current Terrorism Threat

A4.4.2. Nature of, or potential for, conflict

A4.4.3. Description of current military operations in response to the conflict

A4.4.4. Airfield/deployed location ground threats at possible staging locations (examples: SOF troops, local criminal activity, MANPADS, local ground/security units)

A4.5. Hostile Forces.

A4.5.1. Type/Affiliation/Area of Control

A4.5.2. Preferred Weapons/Tactics

A4.5.3. Pre-operational Activity/Identification

A4.5.4. Recent Activity

A4.6. Ground Threat.

A4.6.1. System overview

- A4.6.1.1. Role and mission
- A4.6.1.2. Combat radius
- A4.6.1.3. Maximum speed
- A4.6.1.4. Trafficability
- A4.6.1.5. Types of communications (HF/VHF/UHF etc.)
- A4.6.1.6. Crew make up and size
- A4.6.1.7. Identify visually (IR, daytime, night vision goggle (NVG))

A4.6.2. Deployment

- A4.6.2.1. Countries of employment
- A4.6.2.2. Tactics
- A4.6.2.3. System modifications

A4.6.3. Armament

- A4.6.3.1. Typical loadout and maximum loadout
- A4.6.3.2. Mounted armament location
- A4.6.3.3. Employment range
- A4.6.3.4. Guidance
- A4.6.3.5. Fusing
- A4.6.3.6. Lethal radius
- A4.6.3.7. Strengths and weaknesses

A4.6.4. Combined weapon system capabilities

- A4.6.4.1. State detection capability
- A4.6.4.2. Electronic attack measures used effectively vs. ground personnel
- A4.6.4.3. Strengths and weaknesses
- A4.6.4.4. Recommended countertactics, takedown points and recommended munitions

A4.7. Landmines.

A4.7.1. System overview

- A4.7.1.1. Tactics, techniques, and procedures
- A4.7.1.2. Identification of minefield markings
- A4.7.1.3. Visual identification of mines
- A4.7.1.4. Identify detonation frequency range
- A4.7.1.5. Detection capabilities

A4.7.2. Deployment

A4.7.2.1. Countries/terrorists of employment

A4.7.2.2. Tactics and system modifications

A4.7.3. Explosives

A4.7.3.1. Type and amount

A4.7.3.2. Fusing and casing

A4.7.3.3. Lethal radius and blast pattern

A4.7.4. Combined weapon system capabilities

A4.7.4.1. Pattern or random

A4.7.4.2. Countertactics

A4.8. Improvised explosive devices (IED), vehicle-borne IEDs (VBIED), and radio controlled IEDs (RCIED).

A4.8.1. System overview

A4.8.1.1. Tactics, techniques and procedures

A4.8.1.2. Visual identification of various IEDs

A4.8.1.3. Identify detonation frequency range

A4.8.1.4. Detection capabilities

A4.8.2. Explosives

A4.8.2.1. Type and amount

A4.8.2.2. Fuzing and casing

A4.8.2.3. Lethal radius and blast pattern

A4.8.2.4. Potential timing devices and reliability

Attachment 5

AIRCREW INTELLIGENCE TRAINING REPORT

MEMORANDUM FOR XX SQ/CC

FROM: [Unit]

SUBJECT: Summary of Squadron Aircrew Intelligence Training (AIT)

1. The XX Bomb Squadron has 25 assigned combat mission ready (CMR) pilots and 26 assigned CMR WSOs 78 percent of all aircrew received 100 percent of their required intelligence training topics for this training cycle. The status of intelligence training is listed below:

XX BS Training Summary	
Total pilots	25
Total WSOs	26
Avg. complete:	78%
Most common topics not completed:	SA-2 MiG-25

2. IAW the AIT Plan, all aircrew are required to be trained on each training item at least once each training cycle. At the completion of the training cycle, the following aircrew have not completed the annotated training items:

Name	Position	Intelligence Training Item
John A. Doe	WSO	SA-2, MiG-25, Su-27
Susan L. Smith	Pilot	MiG-25
Zane G. Thomas	Pilot	SA-2/3/8, MiG-25
Ed D. Tyler	WSO	PR, ISOPREP

3. The annual Intelligence MQF test was administered on 15 Jan 2011. All CMR aircrew have taken the 100 question test (Pilots : 50 questions and 50 visual recognition slides; WSOs : 50 questions). While not all aircrew have obtained the minimum passing score of 85 percent the first time around, all tests have been corrected to 100 percent. A total of 25 pilots took the test. A total of 26 WSOs took the test. The initial average test score for the squadron was 95 percent.

XX BS Intelligence Test Results	
Total # pilots/WSOs to take test	25/26
# of questions	100
Knowledge questions	50
Knowledge questions—average score	92%
Knowledge questions—most commonly missed	5 (SA-2) 8 (SA-6)

	13 (MiG-29) 14 (Collection) 21 (Reporting)
Visual Recognition Slides	50
Visual Recognition—average score	98%
Visual Recognition—most commonly missed	MiG-21

4. The most commonly missed questions were #5, 8, 13, 14 and 21. After further review of questions 14 and 21, it is likely these questions were missed because they were poorly worded and difficult to understand. Questions 5, 8, and 13 focused on the SA-2, SA-6, and MiG-29, respectively. The squadron intelligence section will increase emphasis on these threat systems during the next training cycle. Attached is a breakout of the test questions and how many times each question was missed.

JANE E. DOE, Capt, USAF
Chief, Intelligence Operations & Training

Attachment:
Test Question Breakout